RESUMES HIS STORY

Admiral Schley Again Before the Court of Inquiry.

DESCRIBES THE BATTLE OF JULY 3

Narrative Heard With Deep Inter-

PRESSURE FOR ADMISSION

The crush at the room of the Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard today was far beyond anything that has occurred in the past in connection with the proceedings of the court. Very early the people began arriving by hundreds, every car that reached the navy yard being filled with those who desired to witness the proceedings. The limited capacity of the room did not permit the seating of more than three or four hundred persons. Every sort of strategy was resorted to by these who were anxious to listen to the testimony of Admiral Schley in order to secure seats within the railed-in portion of the room that had been reserved for the holders of tickets. Every one of these seats had been given away, but this morning in order to increase the accommodations, additional chairs were placed within the railing. All during the morning the people arrived with letters of introduction from prominent officials of the government and friends of members of the court. asking to be accommodated with seats. Great numbers of persons came and introduced themselves as special friends of Admiral Schley. There were friends of every member of the court, and every one connected with the court, and not one in one hundred could be accommodated. They were told that there was simply no possibility of complying with their wishes, and then, after standing in the rear of the hall for a time, many of them left the building. Among those who were present during the proceedings today was Senator Morgan of Alabama, who was an interested spectator throughout the morning session.

While the proceeding were in progress today one of the spectators, a man who refused to take a seat or to move where he would not interfere with the view of others, was ejected from the court room forcibly. This man insisted upon standing in front of another and had been asked to stand asile so that he would not be in the way of those who were seated. He made the remark, "Let them stand up as I am, if they

This was called to the attention of Capt. Carpenter, the provost marshal, and the man was taken in charge by several police-men and led from the court room. He insisted that he had a right to be there, and said that he would insist in the civil court

upon his right to remain in the court room. proceedings did not wane during the day. Men and women remained standing from the time of the arrival of the court at 10 o'clock until the court had ad-

Probable Length of Hearing.

After the adjournment of the court today, which will follow the conclusion of the examination of Admiral Schley, the court will not meet again until next Monday. Monday and Tuesday, it is believed, will be devoted to hearing witnesses in rebuttal who will be called by the judge advocate. After that it is expected the court a recess until a week from next Monday. allowing four or five days for counsel for the preparation of arguments. It is thought likely that counsel for Admiral Schley will not consume more than a day or two at the most. It is likely that they will conclude in a single day. It is believed that the judge advocate and Mr. Hanna will not occupy more than a day in the presentation of their arguments. The period of time which the court will require for rendering its decision is, of course, problematical.

This was the thirty-first day of the proceedings before the court, and up to this time the testimony that has been given and documents that have been placed in evidence before the court and printed in the record make a book of nearly 1,400 pages. It seems likely that the entire proceedings before the court from beginning to end will occupy about thirty-five days in all. Just as the grandfather clock in the cours room had finished striking 11 the members of the court emerged from their private room, and Admiral Dewey let the gavel fall upon the table before they took their seats. Judge Advocate Lemly at once called for Lieut. Commander Harlow, who testified yesterday, and when that officer took the witness stand he was asked regarding the correctness of the testimony he had given yesterday. He made several minor corrections, one of which was making the time of the appearance of the Spanish fleet from the harbor ten minutes later than he had

given it, or 9:45 o'clock. Activity in the Harbor July 2. After he had finished making these corrections the judge advocate asked the wit-

ness if he had delivered a message to the fleet on the night of July 2 concerning unusual activity in the harbor. The witness replied that speaking from

by megaphone from the Vixen, on which he was an officer, to the various vessels in the fleet. He was asked particularly if such a message had been delivered to the a steel hawser. The ship at that time was flagship, but he could not positively an-

The judge advocate then poinced the log of the Vixen and asked witness to see if he could find anything in the log regarding such a message. The witness read the lof for that day, which mentioned only the delivery of mail to the fleet. He however, that as the Vixen was co stantly delivering megaphone messages it would not be unusual that such a message would not be recorded on the log. He said he thought he had a memorandum of the message referred to in his private diary. The judge advocate at once asked him o produce that, and the witness replied that it would necessitate his returning to After further parley it was clded that the witness should send the diary to the judge advocate after he re-turned to Boston if he should find anything in it regarding the occurrence under

Captain Clark of the Oregon was then called to correct his testimony. There were

no material changes. Admiral Schley Resumes.

Admiral Schley was then called to the stand. He arose from his place at counsel's table and there was intense silence throughout the court room as he passed to the witness stand. He handed a typewritten paper to the judge advocate as he took his seat. Mr. Rayher informed him that he could simply continue his narrative at the place he left off yesterday afternoon

when the court adjourned.

Adjusting his eye-glasses and setting back in his chair, the admiral began: "With the court's permission I will go back to Cienfuegos, to which we have returned so often This is in order that I may make my narrative clear as I go along. In relation to Clenfuegos and the McCalla memorandum, upon which so much stress has been laid, I desire to say that I received but one copy of that memorandum. If there were others sent they should have been found in my papers that were returned to the Navy De-partment in February or January, 1899. I

have no recollection of any copy other than this one, and I think that my letter, to be found on page 473 of the appendix, confirms the fact that I got it on that

Admiral Schley then read from the appendix a letter sent by him, dated Cienfuegos, May 23, 1898. This letter read: "In reply to your letter No. 8, I would state that I am by no means satisfied that the squadren is not at Cienfuegos

This letter also said: "Regarding the in-closed information from Commander Mc-Calla, I would say I went twice close in to the mouth of the harbor, once 2,000 yards and the second time 1,200 yards, and saw

and the second time 1,200 yards, and saw no evidence of the fleet."

"That," said Admiral Schley, referring to the wording of the letter he had just read, "strengthens my belief, that if I had got-ten the McCalla memorandum on a pre-vious occasion I would have referred to it. The batteries that were spoken about were depleted batteries, behind cities or villages, which, of course, in international usage during war would not be exempt from bombardment, but the memorandum related to masked batteries, which I supposed were nearer to the mouth of the harbor, and seeing no evidence of their existence I very naturally did not fire upon the batteries at the harbor. I think any one who has any remembrance of the late war would say that the bombardment of earthworks under the most favorable circumstances was comparatively useless. I do not think our subsequent bombardment after the 31st really destroyed anything worth destroy-ing, and consequently I did not feel that it was wise or prudent under the circum-stances to hazard or waste ammunition when there might be so much better use

for it later on. "Now, in relation to the records of flag officers I would like to invite attention to page 475 of the appendix as an evidence of the promptness with which letters were transmitted. On that page is found a dispatch written to me on the 27th of May and which reached me on the 10th of

The Judge Advocate Objects.

The judge advocate at this point in the proceedings promptly arose and addressing the court said: "I regret very much to be compelled to make objection to this character of testimony, but I understand the court itself wants facts."

Admiral Schley: "This is a fact."

The judge advocate: "I do not under stand that this witness more than any other witness is here to make arguments, and I do not think that this testimony from a witness, even in his own behalf, is

proper testimony."
Mr. Rayner: "I think my brother has misapprehended the nature of this answer. Mr. Marsh has been on the stand and he has testified to the accuracy of things on board the flagship that came under his care. We have a right to testify to the in-accuracy of things that came under his care. My brother is not only wrong in that, but also in saying that this witness has no right to say things that any other witness could not say. This witness has a right to give reasons for his acts. Is there any doubt about that? Any reason given why Admiral Schley did not engage the shore batteries at Cienfuegos is in order. I merely submit that suggestion, though that is not the point before the court just now. This matter referred to by the wit ness is in regard to the accuracy of the documents kept by Mr. Marsh. If Mr. Marsh has a right to testify to the accuracy and precision with which he managed his office we have a right to testify to the inaccuracy and confusion with which

The Statement Admitted.

ner, addressing himself to the court. He said that he was not objecting to the statement on account of its accuracy or inaccuracy. It is an argument, he said, to show the inefficiency of this officer.

He then sat down and the court, after a moment's delay in considering the matter, announced through Admiral Dewey that it was eminently proper for the witness to make the statement which he had done regarding the receipt of the dispatch. The judge advocate ejaculated: "This has already been done."

Admiral Dewey replied that the same statement had been made by other wit-Mr. Rayner asked Admiral Schley when

the dispatch was received. The witness answered on the 10th of June, and remarked that this was ten or

twelve days after it was sent.

Mr. Rayner, addressing himself to Admiral Schley: "Well, now go on." Before Admiral Schley could proceed Mr. Rayner again interrupted him to ask him i he wished to take up the narrative exactly where he left off yesterday. The admiral indicated that he did, and Mr. Rayner handed him a copy of the printed testimony that he might see the last of his testimony

He began by referring to the retrograde movement and took up the testimony of Captain Cotton regarding Lieutenant Beale. He said that Captain Cotton had told him that Lleutenant Beale was especially well equipped and had volunteered to go ashore and ascertain the location of the insurgents. Lieutenant Beale's equip ment was on account of his previous service in the military forces on the island. Nunez, the Cuban pilot, was authorized to make the reconnoissance and landed at a place where the Teresa and Oquendo subsequently went ashore. He came back gent generals and gave the admiral a very fine description of the location of the ships scription of the location of the ships

in the harbor. The Retrograde Movement.

The witness then returned to the retrograde movement, saying: "Touching the question of the retrograde movement, after the Merrimac had broken down the movement was not made to the westward until toward 9 o'clock, the Yale having had considerable difficulty in getting recollection such messages were delivered a hawser to her. That hawser parted about 11 o'clock that night, when I was signaled by Captain Wise of the Yale that absolutely unmanageable. She was not capable of turning a propeller. I do not think we got under way again until 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 27th, and not long after she was taken in tow, steaming to the westward. We went a little further than I had intended on account of the difficulty in getting the Yale to read our Ardois signals. We were obliged to go four or five miles further on that account. As soon as the sea calmed down and in my judgment it was possible to have coaled-as I said yesterday that was one of the as I said yesterday that was one of the conditions which I watched especially and was a better judge of that than any other officer of the fleet, because I was more interested in it—I signaled to Captain Philip, asking him if he could coal, and I think his signal indicates precisely that he was uneasy shout it for he distributed. that he was uneasy about it, for he signaled back to me, 'I can try.' The impression left upon my mind was that at that time

even he was uncertain." The Merrimac Leaking.

The following morning Admiral Schley said that Capt. Philip signaled him that the Merrimac had sprung aleak, due to the motion of the ship in connection with the tender. He received a signal either from Capt. Philip or from a physician on board his ship that on account of the exceedingly hot weather the men were exhausted by reason of their efforts in coaling during the night, and he recommended that coaling miral said that the steaming radius of his squadron was more nearly equalized on ac-count of the coaling which had been done. "I felt in view of the situation," he continued, "that there might be truth in the report that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor, but I knew that it could only take a little while to get back, as we were not very far away, and then a thorough examination could be made."

He said that if an examination developed the fact that the fleet was not in the har-(Continued on Second Page.)

PERMANENT BUREAU AT THE WHITE HOUSE DENIED BY LIBERALS

Census Office.

REPRESENTATIVE HOPKINS'

Force of Clerks to Be Available The Louisville Collectorship Matter Reasons Why the Buller Incident for Transfer.

AN ADMINISTRATION PLAN A NUMBER OF CALLERS

Representative Hopkins of Illinois reached the city today and he announced that he visers with him today for the first time in had prepared a bill to make the census bureau a permanent part of the government, and that he would introduce the measure in the course of the first week of the approaching session of Congress.

In connection with the introduction of the bill Mr. Hopkins will recommend that the 2,000 present employes of the bureau be retained in the government service and be transferred into the other departments of the government in Washington upon their request on the recommendation of the di-

"I believe," said Mr. Hopkins today, "that Director Merriam has about 2,000 employes left of the 3,000 in service when the census work at its height. Nearly if not quite all of these 2,000 persons have passed the civil service examination, and through a few years of work have become tried, trained and valuable government employes. It would be folly to dismiss them while the civil service is calling for 2,000 or 3,000 new employes yearly. Here is a body of experienced clerks the government wants, and so I have provided in my bill that all may be retained without further examination. "All that will be necessary for a census clerk to get a place in another department, if my bill becomes a law, will be the recommendation of the director of the census.

Provisions of the Bill. "My bill provides for a director at \$7,500 a year and an assistant director at \$4,000, appointed by the President. It continues in office all the experts of the bureau, in

manufactures, population and other divisions, at \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year. It also carries permanently all the chiefs of the six divisions, at \$2,500, and other minor offi-cials needed to maintain a skeleton of the census bureau organization between the times of greatest activity.

"The same subdivisions of the bureau as now exist will be continued, if the bill be-

comes a law, and in general the bureau will be organized as it has been under Director Merriam. "I wish to say that ex-Governor Merriam has made the best director the government ever has had. He has handled all this vast business of details in a marvelously thorough and expeditious manner. He has shown the ability to conduct a great de-

partment, and he has won especial praise by dealing with members of Congress with-out friction. Under my bill his office, while the Interior, is really independent, as it should be, considering the especial equipment required for the place.

A Measure of Economy.

"I shall press my point of retaining the 2,000 employes in the government employ because, after comparatively long service, it would be a hardship on them to shove them out. Making the bureau permanent will save the government not only a great deal of trouble and produce more thorough and accurate results, but it will be an economical measure, saving the govern-ment a large amount of money in the long run. The bill will be introduced early to give the director time to prepare for the permanent establishment of his bureau.' Representative Hopkins is chairman of the census committee and his bill will be regarded as an administration measure, one of the things decided on by the adminis tration of President McKinley. Mr. Hopkins is the author of the congressional reapportionment bill which is now a law.

STONE CASE HANGS FIRE

Non-Committal Report From Govern ment Agents in Bulgaria.

No facts could be gleaned at the State Department today to encourage hope in the case of Miss Stone. The department does not know as yet that communication has been re-established between her brigand captors and the missionary agents who are trying to arrange for her ransom. For the first time in four days the department this morning heard from its agents in Bulgaria. but the report simply went to confirm some of the facts already published in the press respecting the Macedonian committee's supposed connection with the affair. It can positively be stated that up to this mo-ment there is no direct evidence that they ment there is no direct evidence that they had anything to do with the kidnaping although the department's agents have felt they had ground for supposing that the Macedonians were implicated, and acted upon that supposition to a certain extent.

COL. WOODRUFF RETIRED.

Veteran Medical Officer Ends Long

Active Serive. Lieut, Col. Ezra Woodruff of the medical department, one of the few remaining officers of that department who saw service during the war of the rebellion, has been placed on the retired list of the army on account of age. Col. Woodruff is a native of Kentucky and a graduate of the University of Louisville. He entered the Union army as a hospital steward of the 15th Kentucky Infantry in December, 1861, and was honorably mustered out as an assistant surgeon in that regiment in November. 1863. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the regular army in November 1868, and reached the grade of deputy sur geon general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in February last. His last active service was at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in the

SENATORS AT STATE DEPARTMENT.

Pauncefote Treaty. Congressional calls at the State Department are being resumed. In addition to ex-Senator Wolcott, Senator Stewart called to see Secretary Hay this morning, and Representative Hopkins was also on the callers' list. Very few senators have failed up to this point to communicate their views to the State Department respecting the lines upon which the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be drawn, and the department is satisfied that it has now succeeded in framing a convention that will meet with the complete acquiescence of the senatorial leaders. This is true even of the democratic contingent, so far as all but the extreme and irreconcilable element is con-cerned, and the only danger now appre-hended in the ratification of the treaty is diversion of support from the governmento amendments which may be offered ns who have in principle already accepted the treaty itself.

Mr. Choate, our ambassador at London who is now in New England, has already reported fully to Secretary Hay upon the conditions in London when he came home on leave, availing himself for this purpose of their recent meeting at New Haven. tended Cabinet Meeting.

Again Comes Up.

President Roosevelt had all of his adcabinet meeting. Secretary Root, who has been reported in the last few weeks as in all kinds of health, varying from mildly ill to total collapse, walked into the cabinet room apparently in the best of health, and before he left discussed different matters in his department with the President and cabinet. Later he lunched with the President. Secretary Long was another guest at lunch with the President, and with him was Mr. Schlemitz.

It is stated that the session of two hours was taken up in discussing figures and facts that the President wants to put in his message. The President is working slowly on the message, seeking information from the departments. The part of the message so far prepared is conservative and businesslike. Some subjects he will barely touch upon, making no recommendation. It is believed, for instance, that he will make no suggestions as to financial legislation. suggestions as to mancial legislation.

It is not thought the President will go out of the city again until time to go to New York to vote in November. The President, like the late President McKinley, believes in every citizen exercising his suffrage when possible, and if nothing occurs to present will go to his home to the late.

prevent will go to his home to vote in No-The Louisville Collectorship.

Theodore Stern, president of the board of councilmen of Louisville, was at the White House today after the cabinet met. He will probably see the President before he returns to his home. The understanding is that Mr. Stern is casting an eye around in the direction of the Louisville collector-ship of internal revenue, about which there has been so much talk for a long time. There would probably have been a decision as to the collectorship a good while before President McKinley's assassination but for the desire of republican party leaders to hold the settlement until after the November elections, upon which hinges the elec-tion of a United States senator to suc-ceed Senator Deboe. The incumbent, C. E. Sapp, undoubtedly wields much influence in Louisville, and to turn him down would in Louisville, and to turn him down would have cost republican support in November. To have reappointed Mr. Sapp would have made an influential class of republicans lukewarm. That was the situation three months ago and is the situation now. President Roosevelt has not taken the matter up and has followed the lead of President McKinley in passing over the solution of the vexed question until a later period. In the meantime the Kentucky remulicans are the meantime the Kentucky republicans are candidate and are getting things in good shape for the run away with the prize.

The Court of Land Claims.

Senator Pritchard, Representative Moody and ex-Representative Harry Skinner of North Carolina saw the President today and asked him to appoint S. B. Adams of Greensboro' a judge of the court of land claims to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge Thomas C. Fuller. The President said that he would take the name of Mr. Adams under consideration, but that as Judge Fuller was a democrat he would probably select a democrat for the vacancy. Judge Fuller was from North Carolina, and the North Carolinians hoped to be able to name his successor.

A Call From Virginians.

Col. J. Hampton Hoge, republican candidate for governor of Virginia, called at the White House to present S. Brown Allen, marshal of Virginia; Judge W. B. Wood, Capt. J. H. Wood of Bristol, Va., and Col. J. W. Browning of Pocahontas, Va. Colo nel Hoge is satisfied with the political outook in Virginia. He is attacking the dem ocrats on the administration of the state government, and finds that his course is meeting popular approval. Colonel Hoge says that the democrats are trying to do him harm by appealing to race prejudice in using the Booker Washington dinner incident at the White House, but this is

expected to react.
"We are going to carry Virginia next month," said Col. Hoge. "I believe I will carry seven out of ten of the white counies in the state, and the democrats will have to depend upon the black counties.' Gen. Thomas Rosser of Virginia shool hands with the President before the cabinet met. Gen. Rosser is stumping ginia for the republican ticket. "W going to carry Albemarie county for the republican ticket," said Gen. Rosser. "This will be the first time the county has voted that way, but Albemarle is sure for a new regime in Virginia.

'Among the Day's Callers.

William Wirt Howe, United States attorney for the southern district of Louisiana, called on the President this morning.

Isaac W. Stevens of Colorado saw the President. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky had a most pleasant talk with the President, and the latter told the Kentucky senator that he should be glad to have an expression of the senator's opinions on any matter interesting Kentucky at any time.

Representative Livingston presented several Georgians to the President, among them Dr. E. C. Eve of Augusta. Dr. Eve wants to be a lieutenant in the army wants to be a licutement in the army. Representative Otey of Virginia paid his

The inventor of a new gun which is to be submitted to the army was shown to the President today by one of its inventors. The President gave a short time to the inspection. The ordnance board will have to ness man the new gun bass upon the new gun.

The Horses Sent Back. The three carriage horses recently bought in New York for President and Mrs. Roosevelt have not been accepted, and have been returned because they were unsatisfactory.

A Local Appointment. General John M. Wilson, retired, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as a trustee of the reform school for girls of the District of Columbia for a term of three

Three other horses will be bought.

New Board of Investigation. A board of army officers, composed of Col Thomas H. Barry of the adjutant general's department, Maj. William S. Patten of the quartermaster's department and Maj. John Tweedale of the records and pension office, has been appointed to investigate and report upon a general plan for the simplification and improvement of the business methods of the War Department.

Qualified for Promp The following named naval officers have een reported qualified for promotion to the next higher grade:

Lieut. P. J. Wertich, Lieuts (junior grade) L. F. James and E. L. Bennett, Assistant Surgeons G. L. Angeny and Raiph T. Orvis.

To Continue Present Organization of President Roosevelt's First Fully At- Rumored Meeting to Issue Appeal to British Electorate.

BILL DISCUSSING DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS TO ASK MINISTRY TO RESIGN

Would Not Be an Aid.

MORE LIGHT ON THAT AFFAIR

LONDON, October 25 .- The leaders of the liberal organization deny that any meeting of the liberal leaders has been called, as cabled to the United States by a news agency, to consider the advisability of issuing a manifesto to the country calling on the government to resign or call a special session of parliament to discuss the Boer war, the dismissal of Gen. Buller and other matters. So far as stirring up an agitation on the subject of Gen. Buller, it is undeniable that the liberal leaders concede that the war office acted correctly in retiring Gen. Buller, though this does not prevent cirticism of that officer's previous appointment to the command of the 1st Army

The efforts made by several of the London daily newspapers to create a feeling in Gen. Buller's favor are patently due to their desire to make party capital, as these papers, previous to the action of the war office, could scarcely say anything bad enough about the general, They have succeeded, however, in working up a certain amount of pepular enthusiasm, which finds vent in music hall demonstrations wherever Gen. Buller's name is mentioned.

Sympathy Meeting Proposed. A great meeting of sympathy in Hyde

Park is now under consideration, and there is talk of the presentation to the general of a sword of honor, as a national tribute. In the west of England, where Gen. Buller's home is situated, the feeling runs high. Frequent meetings have been held to denounce the government's action.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that Gen. Buller, first of all, after delivering the speech which resulted in his retirement, received a personal letter from King Edward, disapproving of his utter-ances and clearly intimating that his majesty would be glad if Gen. Buller would re-sign. Then the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, summoned Gen. Buller and, point blank, demanded his resignation. It was a stormy interview, ending in Gen. Buller's flat refusal to resign. It is said that the general even then did not believe that the war office would venture to retire him. After the in-terview Mr. Brodrick went straight to King Edward, in Scotland, and the result of his visit was the action which has now so stirred up the country.

· WILL BE SENT TO MANILA.

Three Cavalry and Three Infantry

temporarily check the natural reduction which is going on and which would go on at an increased rate in the United States army in the Philippines as a consequence of the expiration of the terms of enlistment of a number of men, Secretary Root has now before him the details of a plan for replacing these men from the forces now in the United States. While a final decision as to the particular organizations to exchange has not yet been reached, it is in contemplation to withdraw from the Philippines the 4th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 21st and 13th Infantry, these organizations to return to the United States in the order in which they went out to the islands. Be-fore leaving the Philippines there will be many changes in these organizations, however, for it is the intention to exchange nto them from the other regiments in the Philippines the men whose terms of enlist-

are about to expire. To take the place of returning troops the department will send out the 15th, 11th and 12th Cavalry and the 27th, 28th and 29th Infantry. The cavalry organizations will be brought up to the maximum strength by The cavalry organizations will recruitment before they go out, while the infantry regiments will be swelled to the exceptional figure of 1,500 men each. In addition to this at least 1,000 men will be recruited and sent out in battalion organizations for attachment to depleted regiments in the Philippines. master's department is making every prep aration to discharge this heavy transporta-tion problem, and it is believed that the movement can begin within a month after

the orders go out. The following orders for the movement troops in the Philippines were announce at the War Department today: The 60th 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st companies of coast artillery from the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., where, upon arrival, they will be assigned to tions in the Department of California.

FEDERATION OF STATES.

Translations of Treaties Adopted Republics of Central America. The State Department has received through Consul Sorsby at San Juan del Norte translations of treaties drawn be tween Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica, to regulate international and commercial relations between them. The treaties are based upon the articles of confederation of the Greater American republics, which came to an end some years ago. The date of these last conven tions is of February last, and in effect they provide for free trade between the cour tries named, for equal rights in either of the citizens of any one of them, and t the settlement by arbitration of any differences that may arise between them. congress is to be held at least once in every

MUST CONCENTRATE IN CAMPS. Order Issued to People of Samar by

Military Authorities. MANILA, October 25 .- The people of the sland of Samar have been notified to concentrate in the towns on pain of being conidered public enemies and outlaws and reated accordingly.

Intense feeling exists among the troops in Samar. If they can meet the enemy in the open there will be great retaliation. Many of them have seen and the others have heard of the barbarous treatment to to which the dead American soldiers were subjected by the Filipinos recently.

Francisco de Jesus, Lukban's chief com-nissary, was recently captured and taken Papers which he had in his po ession have resulted in the arrest of many It develops that Biliran Island, north of the Island of Leyte, has been a hotbed of insurrection. Every civil official there has

been aiding the insurgents of Samar in every way. They have landed heavy car goes of rice and have received nemp in ands of the Americans when De Jesus as made prisoner. His capture is con-dered to be a great disaster to the revo-

noon, when the insurgents were driven into the mountains. The cavalrymen destroyed the insurgent barracks, storehouse, 8,000 pounds of rice and many uniforms and blankets.

pounds of rice and many uniforms and blankets.

The insurgents yesterday attacked San Jose, province of Batangas, which was garrisoned by a detachment of the 21st Infantry, under Lieut. Patrick A. Connelly. The Americans fought hard, but were unable to prevent the burning of the town.

SCHLEY ACCEPTS INVITATION. But Cannot Set Date to Visit Hamilton

CHICAGO, October 25.-Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley has accepted the in- Furniture Factory, With 320 Emvitation of the Hamilton Club of Chicago to be present at a reception and banquet to be given in his honor. Edwin A. Munger, president of the club, today received the following telegram in reply to the invitation sent yesterday: WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.

Edwin A. Munger, President Hamilton Club, Chicago: Millions of thanks. Impossible to name date at present.

(Signed) W. S. SCHLEY.

PRIEST VISITS CZOLGOSZ. He Says the Assassin Has Embraced Christianity.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 25 .- Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, was visited in his cell in the Auburn penitentiary today by the Rev. Hyacinth Fudzinski of Buffalo. The visit was made at the request of the condemned man.

Father Fudzinski spent an hour with the assassin. When he emerged he was asked by an Associated Press reporter if Czolgosz had renounced anarchy and embraced the christianity. He replied: "He is a Christian. He was born a Christian, and although he may have renounced Christianity, he is a Christian, I think. This is all

Father Fudzinski is pastor of the Corpus Christi Church of Buffalo.

EXPLOSION IN STEEL MILL.

Four Persons Seriously Injured at Pittsburg This Morning. PITTSBURG, Pa., October 25.-By the explosion of gas in the dust catcher of furnace No. 1 of the Carrie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Rankin, Pa., early this morning, four men were badly injured. Their names:

John McAllister. Harry Evy. Daniel McCarthy. John Mecarish.

The injured will all recover. It was first reported that several persons had been killed, but later this was proven to be untrue. Over fifty workmen were within twenty yards of the explosion when it oc-curred and their escape from death is regarded as miraculous. The property damage is about \$30,000.

The property damage is about \$30,000. The furnace was wrecked, the dust catcher ruined, a big gas tank destroyed and part of the boiler house demolished. der it. If such is the case the persons were

The dust catcher is the apparatus that extracts the dust from the gas after it has passed through the furnace, and the explosion is said to have resulted from an insufficient blast. The furnace was known as the record-breaker of the world, having been traced. having been in use up to ten weeks ago for seven years without having to be shut

CARNEGIE'S OFFER TO SAN JUAN. Will Furnish \$100,000 if City Will

Maintain Institution. SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, October 25.-Andrew Carnegie has written to Martin G. Brumbaugh, commissioner of education of Porto Rico, saying:

"I shall be glad to furnish \$100,000 for the erection of a public library at San Juan, on condition that the site will be furnished and that the city will pledge itself to support the library by an appropriation of \$6,000 annually, supplemented by action on the part of the insular legislature bringing the total up to \$8,000 or \$9,000."

Mr. Carnegie thinks \$100,000 will be ample to erect the building and provide books for the start. Funds for the maintenance of the library have already been appropriated. The trustees, Governor Hunt, the mayor and Mr. Brumbaugh, will meet today and formulate the necessary plans for the erection of the building.

APPEALS FROM AMSTERDAM. President Roosevelt Asked to Mediate

President Roosevelt has received a long letter from Charles Boissevain, editor of the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, appealing to him in his official capacity, and also as a descendant of Dutch ancestors, to come to the aid of the Boer republic in its fight for liberty and independence by trying "to induce the British government to offer

honorable terms of peace." Mr. Boissevain reviews the causes of the war at great length and concludes as fol-

"I have dwelt enough on the breaking of the law of nations by England. "I have shown it to be a defiance of the who signed the covenant of peace in The Hague, a disregard to the olemn treaty, on which the ink is due to a se scarcely dry. "Let America condemn this dangerous at-

nations "Oh, President of the mighty republic the west, were you to rise to a great act the crime England commits in South Africa would not recur in the history of other na-

tack on the rights of defense of invaded

"The spirit of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln is still resident under the dome of your high Capitol. "Let it rebuke the tyrant.

spirit is your spirit. "Oh, obey it. Let it move you!" AGUINALDO EXPRESSES REGRET.

Letter Sent Gen. Chaffee Concerning President McKinley's Assassination. A copy of Aguinaldo's letter to Gen. Chaffee expressing sorrow at the assassination of President McKinley has been received at the War Department. Aguinaldo

"I join in the general mourning of the nation over the death of the President, Mr. McKinley, and sincerely lament this sad occurrence. Be this letter the expression of the grief which I feel."

KILLED WITH BASTING NEEDLE. Fatal Encounter Between Two Young Boys in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 25 .- A large basting needle, such as is used by tailors, was the weapon with which David Bernstein, aged thirteen years, stabbed seventeen-year-old Harry Himmeifarb to death last night. The younger brothers of the boys had a childish quarrel. When the older boys met they took up the quarrel of the little fellows. Himmelfarb, who was a coatmaker's helper, pulled from a half-finished coat he was carrying home a big basting needle. and plunged it into young Bernstein's thigh

hands of the Americans when De Jesus was made prisoner. His capture is considered to be a great disaster to the tevolutionary cause.

Gen. Sumner reports a fight which took place at daybreak Wednesday at Taysan, province of Batangas.

There was desultory firing the whole fore-

The Star is the business man's paper, because it gives him the latest news,-the news of today, not yesterday. Hence, to reach him, advertise in The Star.

MANY BURN TO DEATH

Terrible Mortality at a Fire in Philadelphia.

MEN AND WOMEN IN DEATH TRAP

ployes, Burns Down.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$500,000

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.-A fire in which the police say seventeen persons lost their lives and many more were seriously and perhaps fatally injured occurred today in the heart of the business section of the city. The nine-story building at 1219 and 1221 Market street occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., upholsterers and furniture dealers, and two unoccupied buildings at 1223 and 1225 Market street were destroyed. Many other buildings were damaged, and the loss is estimated to be upward of

The fire started at 10:30 o'clock. It is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of benzine or naphtha, which, with other materials used in the manufacture of furniture, was stored in the cellar. The flames shot up the elevator shaft and in less than five minutes every one of the nine

floors of the structure was ablaze. Panic Among Employes. There were 320 employes, men and women, at work in the different departments at the time. Those on the second floor were the first to see the flames. Instantly there was a wild rush for the fire escapes, but owing to the highly inflammable nature of the material used by the firm the blaze spread with remarkable rapidity, dealing death to the unfortunates as they made frantic but unsuccessful efforts to escape.

One woman leaped from one of the top

floors into Market street and was instantly

killed; another was roasted to death as she

was descending the fire escape in the rear

of the building. Two others either jumped

or fell from the fire escape and were killed. Five others who leaped from windows were picked up living, but they died on the way to the hospital. While the fire-escape was filled with the panic-stricken men and women, the wall collapsed and eight persons are known to have been buried in the ruins. A few minutes later the front wall fell inward, and it is not known whether any bodies are un-

probably burned to death before the wall Injured Sent to Hospital

When the firemen reached the rear of the building, which faces on Commerce street, Regiments to Go.

down for repairs. It was blown in at it is shall the down to be a capacity of literally piled up with victims who had been carried down by the falling wall. These were hastily conveyed to the nearest hospitals.

> spread of the flames to the eastward, in which direction they were blown by the wind. Otherwise the city would have witnessed probably the greatest conflagration in its history.

A new eight-story building at 1217 Mar-

ket street, as yet unoccupied, prevented the

Several business houses on the south side of Market street were badly scorched, but not seriously damaged. The fire spread more rapidly than any blaze in this city in recent years, scarcely excepting the oil fires at Point Breeze. Employes who started down the fire escape in the rear of the building before the flames were visible from the street were compelled to jump before they had traveled two stor-

ies, because of the flames breaking through the windows. Efforts to Rescue the Employes.

The first firemen who arrived on the scene devoted their energies entirely to the work of rescue. Nets were spread in the front and rear of the building and some who jumped were saved in this way. A woman jumped from one of the windows of the Market street front, but the smoke blinded her and she missed the net, striking the pavement and dying instantly. In the rear a young girl who jumped from one of the top stories caught on the fire escape at the third story and the flames, bursting from the window, burned her body to a crisp in almost a minute. Two men, one white and one colored, emerged from the fourth story and stood on the fire escape with the flames all round them. The white man danced up and down and appeared to be bereft of his reason. The colored man stood for a few seconds and then jumped to his death below. The white man stood on the fire escape until he was overcome and then fell to his death in the small street. There was no fire escape on

the front of the building and all employes rushed madly to the rear. At about 11:50 o'clock the walls of the Hunt, Wilkinson building fell. This gave the firemen an opportunity to work on the other buildings that were ablaze, and at 12 o'clock the fire was believed to be under control. The wholesale and retail rubber warehouse of Latta & Mulconroy, ad-"I know you hear its voice, for their joining Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building, caught fire, but the fiames were confined to

> the upper stories. Doubtful as to Number Killed. Stories conflict as to the number of per-

sons killed. Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. employed 300 people, mostly girls. The fire is believed to have started on the second floor of their building, where fifteen persons were at work. It is not known whether any of these escaped. When the rear wall of the building fell a number of bodies were lying in the small street in the rear, variously estimated at from six to thirty, and these are covered with hundreds of tons of brick and twisted iron. The police say that twelve are known to

mate how many bodies are in the rulns. Dozens of streams of water are playing on the red-hot ruins, and as soon as the men can get to work hundreds of city employes will begin to search for bodies.

have been killed, and they hesitate to esti-

BROTHER-IN-LAW HIS VICTIM

Charles W. Morse Commits

While in Liquor. BROCKTON, Mass., October 25 .- Jos. E Sullivan of this city is dying from a bullet wound said to have been inflicted by his brother-in-law, Charles W. Morse, a New York decorator. The shooting took place last night, and is said to be due to the fact that Sullivan was giving shelter to Mrs. Morse, who came here with her child some weeks ago, refusing to live longer with her husband.

Morse has been arrested. It is said he had threatened to kill Mrs. Morse and all her friends. The police say that he was factoricated when found after the shooting.